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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/037,251	01/04/2002	Gareth Geoffrey Hougham	YOR920010020US1	6189
7590	04/22/2004		EXAMINER EVANISKO, LESLIE J	
Alvin J. Riddles Candlewood Isle Box 34 New Fairfield, CT 06812			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2854	

DATE MAILED: 04/22/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No. 10/037,251	Applicant(s) HOUGHAM ET AL.	
	Examiner Leslie J. Evanisko	Art Unit 2854	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 February 2004 and 10 November 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 11-15 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 05 March 2002 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |                                                                                         |                                                                             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                        | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)    | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                                |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____                                                             | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Response to Amendment***

1. Please note that the amendment filed February 2, 2004 in response to the notice of non-compliance letter mailed out on January 15, 2004 still does not use the proper amendment procedures as set forth in 37 CFR 1.121. In particular, in the listing of all the claims, the claims being currently amended should include the bracketing/underlining to show how the claims are being amended. It is noted that in the response by applicant, only the claims being amended are shown on a separate sheet with the bracketing/underlining to designate the changes, but the sheets showing the complete listing of all the claims does not show the bracketing/underlining in those claims being amended. Attention is invited to 37 CFR 1.121 for more information on how to make amendments. Please insure all future amendments are in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121.

***Election/Restrictions***

2. Applicant's election without traverse of Group I, claims 1-10 in Paper No. 6 is acknowledged.
3. Claims 11-14 have been withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to a nonelected invention, there being no

allowable generic or linking claim. Election was made **without** traverse in  
Paper No. 6.

### ***Specification***

4. It appears that applicant is using a trademark "Dow Corning Sylgard" in this application (page 5 of specification). If this term is a trademark, it should be capitalized (in all caps) wherever it appears and be accompanied by the generic terminology.

Although the use of trademarks is permissible in patent applications, the proprietary nature of the marks should be respected and every effort made to prevent their use in any manner which might adversely affect their validity as trademarks.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

5. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

6. Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. In particular, the language of claim 1 and 7 render the claims unclear in scope and indefinite for several reasons. Firstly, the terms "wettability enhancement," "adhesion enhancement," "stiffness," "flatness," "porosity," etc. used throughout the

claims are relative terms which render the claim indefinite. Each of these terms is not defined by the claim, the specification does not provide a standard for ascertaining the requisite degree, and one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention. For example, what is required for a material to be considered to have the property of wettability enhancement? and as compared to what is a material "enhanced"?

Furthermore, the language in claim 1 "being of a material imparting a particular physical property the stamp member" is unclear with respect to what limitation this language provides. In particular, all materials have physical properties to some extent, so it is not clear what is required by this limitation.

With respect to claims 4 and 5, each of the claims is confusing in scope and meaning and appears to be modifying rather than further limiting the parent claim. In particular, claims 2 and 3 recite that the region is a single region, but claims 4 and 5 appear to reciting that the subsurface region has another region. To correct this problem, it is suggested that claims 2 and 3 be amended to remove the language regarding the single region and then claims 4 and 5 be amended to include language such as the following: --...wherein said at least one subsurface region comprises another region, said another region imparting the property of porosity to said stamp member and being positioned between...--

With respect to claim 7, the language in lines 6-8 is unclear in meaning and appears to be improperly reciting a method of manufacture step, thereby

rendering the scope of the claim confusing and unclear. In particular, the claim is drawn to a microcontact printing stamp (which is assumed by the Examiner to be drawn to the finished stamp described in the specification). However, applicant then appears to recite patterning layers of the intermediate product during the formation of the final stamp. Therefore, it is not clear whether applicant is intending to claim the finished stamp as disclosed or something else. Additionally, the terms "the features," "the positive relief embossed portions," and "the final printing stamp" in lines 7-8 have no proper antecedent basis in the claim. Finally, it is not clear what is required to be considered "an electronic circuitry processable material" as recited in line 9.

Appropriate correction and/or clarification is required.

7. Claims 6 and 10 appear to contain the trademark/trade name(s) Dow Corning Sylgard siloxane 184 and 186. Where a trademark or trade name is used in a claim as a limitation to identify or describe a particular material or product, the claim does not comply with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. See *Ex parte Simpson*, 218 USPQ 1020 (Bd. App. 1982). The claim scope is uncertain since the trademark or trade name cannot be used properly to identify any particular material or product. A trademark or trade name is used to identify a source of goods, and not the goods themselves. Thus, a trademark or trade name does not identify or describe the goods associated with the trademark or trade name. In the present case, the

trademark/trade name is used to identify/describe the material of the stamping layers and, accordingly, the identification/description is indefinite.

Appropriate correction and/or clarification is required.

In an effort to advance prosecution of the application, the Examiner has interpreted the scope of the claims as best she can and the following rejection is deemed appropriate:

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

8. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

9. Claims 1-3 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Maracas et al. (US 5,937,758). Maracas et al. teach an elastomeric stamp member **100** for microcontact printing having a surface region (either region **104** or **105**) of a material (i.e., elastomer) imparting at least one of the properties of adhesion and wettability enhancement and at least one subsurface region (either region **102** or **101**) of a material (either the elastomer of region **101** or the semi-rigid material of **102**) or imparting a

particular physical property to the stamp member. See Figures 1-2 and columns 2-3 in particular.

Note that the claim language of claim 1 is so broad that the Maracas et al. reference can be read on the claim in multiple ways--i.e., the surface region being **104** with the subsurface region being **102** OR the surface region being **105** and the subsurface region being underlying region **101**. Furthermore, the claim language does not require the two regions to be of different materials and any material will provide physical properties such as stiffness, wettability, porosity, etc. to some extent. Since the stamp member material of Maracas et al. is an elastomer as recited by applicant in the claims, it would inherently provide the same physical properties as recited.

With respect to claim 2, note either the subsurface **102** or **101** provide the property of stiffness to the stamp member, at least to some extent. For example, the fact that the material in the region **101** is solid and continuous (as opposed to the region of **105** with the recesses **107**) would inherently provide the stamp with a stiffness.

With respect to claim 3, again note the subsurface region **101** is made of elastomer, which is broadly capable of imparting the property of wettability enhancement to the stamp member.

With respect to claim 7, Maracas et al. teach a microcontact printing stamp comprising a body **102** having a layer imparting a bulk stiffness and flatness physical property on which there is a stamping pattern supporting



surface, and a stamping pattern layer **104** on the stamping pattern supporting surface of the body and being of a material (i.e., elastomer) capable of being "electronic circuitry processable material" and having at least one of the physical properties of adhesion enhancement and wettability enhancement.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

12. Claims 6 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Maracas et al. (US 5,937,758). Maracas et al. teach an elastomeric microcontact printing stamp as recited, with the possible exception of the particular materials used for the various regions or layers. However, the selection of the optimum material for regions or layers of the stamp could easily be determined through obvious routine experimentation. Therefore, there is no unobviousness in using any selected material, such as siloxane 184 and siloxane 186, for the regions or layers of the stamp of Maracas et al., as it would simply require the obvious selection of a known material based upon its known properties to provide a stamp member with appropriate physical properties to provide accurate printing.

13. Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicant's Admitted Prior Art (AAPA) set forth in the preamble of claim 1 in view of Fujimura (US 4,306,498). AAPA teaches an elastomeric microcontact printing stamp for use in transferring electronic circuitry patterns is well known in the art. Although AAPA does not teach the particular details of the stamp member's various regions or layers, Fujimura teaches an elastomeric stamp member comprising three layers **8**, **9**, **2** including a surface region **2** of a material imparting at least one of the properties of adhesion and wettability enhancement, a subsurface layer **8** imparting a particular physical property (i.e., stiffness or wettability enhancement) to the stamp member, and another

subsurface layer 9 imparting the property of porosity to the stamp member and being located between the surface layer and subsurface layer. Again note that each of the materials for the three layers of Fujimura would inherently have material properties such as porosity, wettability, stiffness, etc. See Figure 3 and column 5 in particular. In view of this teaching, it would have been obvious to construct the elastomeric stamp of AAPA with the three layers as taught by Fujimura to provide a stamp member having layers with appropriate physical properties to provide accurate printing.

With respect to claims 6 and 10, again note that the selection of the optimum material for regions or layers of the stamp could easily be determined through obvious routine experimentation. Therefore, there is no unobviousness in using any selected material, such as siloxane 184 and siloxane 186, for the regions or layers of the stamp of AAPA in view of Fujimura, as it would simply require the obvious selection of a known material based upon its known properties to provide a stamp member with appropriate physical properties to provide accurate printing.

### ***Response to Arguments***

14. Applicant's arguments filed November 10, 2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive of any error in the above rejections.

In particular, applicant argues that Dow Corning Sylgard is well known in the art as exemplified by the Kumer and Bruno et al. references and request

the Examiner reconsider her specification objection and claim rejections concerning this language. However, the Examiner disagrees with this argument. Whether these terms are known in the art or not does not alleviate the need for proper usage of these terms in the present application. In particular, the term SYLGARD is a tradename and therefore, everywhere it is used in the present specification, it should be in all capital letters (or be followed by a trademark symbol) and accompanied by the generic terminology. Furthermore, the use of trademarks/trade names in the claims renders the exact scope of the claims unclear, as set forth in the Examiner's claim rejection above. See MPEP 608.01(v) and 2173.05(u) in particular.

Additionally, with respect to the 35 USC 112 rejection, applicant argues that the various terms in the claims are well known in the art as exemplified by the various cited references and therefore these references give the claim terms meaning and significance. The Examiner disagrees with this argument. In particular, it is the Examiner's position that applicant must rely upon his/her own disclosure to provide meaning and significance to the various claim terms in the present application. Furthermore, it is the Examiner's position that each of these terms is a relative term with no degree of comparison set forth and thereby, it is not clear what is necessary to meet the claim language as recited.

With respect to the arguments regarding the prior art rejection, the Examiner disagrees with applicant in that the claims are so broadly written as

to be taught by or rendered obvious by Maracas et al. alone or AAPA of claim 1 in view of Fugimora as set forth in the above rejections.

In view of the above reasoning, the Examiner is not persuaded of any error in her rejections.

**Conclusion**

15. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

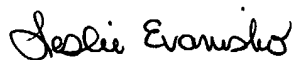
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

16. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Leslie J. Evanisko** whose telephone

number is **(571) 272-2161**. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th  
7:30 am-6:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the  
examiner's supervisor, Andrew H. Hirshfeld can be reached on (571) 272-2168.  
The fax phone number for the organization where this application or  
proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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9197 (toll-free).

  
Leslie J. Evanisko  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 2854

lje  
April 18, 2004